

The Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 15.

CITY ITEMS.

The services of Mr. Jesse J. Cassiday have been secured, as Associate Editor, on THE POST.

THE ALIENS.

In the issue of the Post of last Friday we said that we had heard it freely talked about on the streets that Mr. Engelhard had said at a meeting of the executive committee of the democratic party that "he didn't want this city ruled by aliens, unregistered citizens and boys." In the Journal of the 23rd inst. we see a card signed by Mr. Engelhard addressed "To the Foreign Citizens of Wilmington," in which he contradicts the report, and claims to entertain towards these aliens the most kindly feelings.

Mr. Engelhard also publishes a card signed by a part only of the gentlemen composing the committee and who were present at the time the remarks were alleged to have been made, and who say that Mr. Engelhard made no attack on the aliens as charged, and said nothing in opposition to them.

We again repeat that at the time and place, as we have been informed, Mr. Engelhard did say that "he didn't want this city ruled by aliens, unregistered citizens and boys," and we challenge the gentleman to come out and explicitly deny that he made the remarks attributed to him, or words to that effect, and we challenge the gentlemen who signed the card alluded to, published in the Journal, to come out and explicitly deny that they heard Mr. Engelhard make the said remarks, or words to the same effect.

No dodging.

The unparalleled insult has been made to the Governor of this commonwealth by faint praise of the Wilmington Journal. We are sure that Gov. Brogden has done nothing to merit the commendation of that sheet. His course since he has been called to the Executive Chair of this State has been pure, upright and honorable. What has he done to cause ku klux to sound his praise?

The answer is plain. The article of the Journal was a thrut at a dictation, an insinuation to the Governor that in any instance in which the clemency of the Chief Magistrate might be interposed, then the Journal would be his enemy, should klan decrees so decree.

The State has come to a pretty pass when ex-banishment suggest a line of conduct to the Governor.

Who don't know Heinsberger, the Live Book Store man? Who is there that, having a few spare minutes after tea or at any other time don't stroll into Heinsberger's "just to look around" to see who is there and examine the beautiful chromos, and glance at the latest books, and get the New York papers and listen to the delightful music one is sure to hear while there? If one is a happy married man he can't well get around investing in a book or something, just to take away the smell of that horrid cigar, you know, and if he is not a married man, what else can he do besides sending up that music box, that pair of chromos or something, to his sweetheart? But there is one thing certain: if you go in there you can't well get around spending some of your stamps—we know how it is ourself.

The Society of St. George and St. Andrew had their anniversary supper at the City Hall on Monday night, and every alien present seemed to be having a good time generally. One of the editors of the Journal said that he didn't want aliens to rule this city, though it is said that this same valiant editor is himself a carpet bagger.

Henry Nutt, Esq., says that the citizens should have fired a thousand guns for joy when the legislature adjourned on Monday last. We have always known that Mr. Nutt was a sensible man and we are not alone in that opinion. You can start out to-morrow and four white men out of every five you meet, in this State, will say the same, and all of the colored men.

Judge Kerr was to have told the Lumberton people what he knew about temperance &c., on the 23d. We suggest to the old gentleman to practice his teachings in all things, and particularly while holding Brunswick Court, if he should unfortunately ever again preside there.

Charlotte complains of having more money there than they want—its counterpart.

Mr. Joseph C. Hill, late Register of deeds for this county, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the township of Wilmington vice S. P. Chase, deceased.

Davidson, Mecklenburg, Warren, Rowan, Anson, Guilford and Randolph counties now fit along under the law just passed by the Legislature which forbids the killing or trapping of certain birds at certain seasons of the year.

Heinsberger the Live Book Store man on Market street, has laid on our table: The Pirate, by Scott, paper, 25 cents; The Foggy Night at Oxford, by Mrs. Henry Wood, paper, 25 cents; The Discarded Wife, by Mrs. Eliza A. Dupuy, cloth \$1.75, paper \$1.50.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—For the week ending February 28th, the Messrs. Fairbanks manufactured 1121 Scales. Notwithstanding this large production, they are only keeping pace with their orders. When times are hard, exact weight is in keeping with the closest economy, and while manufacturing generally is dull, the demand for "Fairbanks' Standard" is on the increase.—Evening Post, March 2d.

S. VANAMRINGE, J. P.—Mary Morgan, peace warrant; dismissed at proccutors cost.

Nancy Strong, assault and battery; judgment suspended on payment of cost. Committed for cost.

The case of Fanny Foy, the colored woman, whose case had been undergoing investigation last week, was finally closed on Monday, Justice VanAmringe committing her for trial at Superior Court on a charge of infanticide.

The last chance to get the Benbow House or some other large gift for two dollars and fifty cents! The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, in Greensboro, N. C., has been deferred until April 19th, when it will, without any further delay, be proceeded with. Those wishing to invest can do so by sending to the Manager, C. P. Mendenhall, box 8, Greensboro, N. C., or of the agents at different places. Tickets for sale in this place by MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, Agent. ta-apr 19.

Any man who does not know the solace and pleasure derived from the flavor of a good cigar, has yet to experience one of the keenest pleasures of life; but how disgusting to every sensitive heart when one thinks he is drawing on cabbage leaf. We have some experience in the cigar smoking business, and consider we are doing our friends a kindness when we tell them that those Defiance cigars, which have most appropriately been re-named "Neil's Choice" are to be found only at George Myers store.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in this city on the 17th inst. by the usual procession of the Hibernian Benevolent Association which turned out in strong array, parading some of the principal streets, and the delivery of a most eloquent and able address at St. Thomas church by Rev. Father White, winding up with a collation at Hibernian Hall on South Front street.

We observed many alien in the procession, many of whom are of our wealthiest and most honored citizens, although they are of that class that Maj. Engelhard of the Journal don't want to have any voice in the affairs of this city. We think though, that the aliens can stand it quite as long as the Journal folks can.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held last week, at which the following jurors were drawn for the next term of the Superior Court, which meets on the 19th of April:

First Week—Henry Green, T Childs, Bryant Holmes, S F Walcott, Louis Todd, Owen Fennell, Jr., James Jones, Joseph Waddell, Charles Tietgen, E J Devernier, Benjamin Lebow, Thomas Miller, Allison Alderman, Joshua P Payne, Samuel Nixon, Charles Jones, E F Martin, John Pierson, John Loftin, Chas. L. Frost, Robert Russ, John F. Garrett, Willis Byrd, Alex. Johnson, Jr., Jacob L. Richardson, Hermann Tietgen, R G Ross, James Willis, Rob-

ert Willis, Benjamin Hollis, Isham Quick, Jno. R. Sneed, Joseph Davis, Alonzo Hewlett, Robert W. Hicks, Andrew J. Howell.

Second Week—Jos. C Hill, Elijah Moore, John H. Brown, David M. Dart, Wm. Moore, Derry Pickett, Jas. H. Carraway, Titus Wright, John D. Woody, Daniel Sanders, W H M Koch, Henry Reeder, John Martin, James Hall, Robert Phinney, Enoch T Hancock, David Brown, William A French.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—Illustrated.—NOTICES OF THE PRESS.—The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.

Its papers upon existing questions, and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 3.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1875.

DEAR EDITOR:—In compliance with my promise before I left home and, also, the one I made in my last letter, that I would write you again this week, I shall now give you a few of the many interesting things that have happened in Raleigh during the last few days.

CONVENTION IN THE HOUSE.

I described the very interesting manner in which the "caucus convention bill" was bought and fought through the Senate; how men who were drunk, disorderly, &c., behaved on that memorable occasion, and the manner in which your own Senator acted and voted.

The most important part of this caucus convention bill has yet to be told. It came up in the House of Representatives on Thursday (and as it was in the Senate while the same bill was under consideration) the House was crowded with the bull pen drivers. Your townsman, Engelhard, a political lobbyist, was here thrashing his whip, daring the fellows to vote against it if they did, as he told them, their heads should be cut off. Over draw Joe Turner was also on hand, with his letter in his pocket, to see what could be made out of it for himself, ready to make a penny by "over draw" or otherwise. Senator Cantwell was also hard at work trying to secure the passage of this devilish scheme.

The Republicans almost to a man, and you may say to a man (for no man who voted for or advocated the bill can be a Union Republican) worked and voted against it. Glenn and Foote held out like men, and went over horse and baggage; but that fellow Candier, who pretends still to be a Union man, on the

last moment, when we needed all the strength that could be brought to bear at the time; you may say when men's souls are to be tried, you are drawn up in line of battle awaiting the assault of the enemy, and behold a traitor in the camp, not only in the camp but has sold you out. What should be done for such a man true to nothing except treachery?

The fight went nobly on, every other man who was elected by a Union constituency voted right. Dr. Wheeler and Mr. Boyd offered amendments, but to no purpose. They tried to have it left to the people, but the lying ku klux were, as they needs be, afraid of the people, because if the people could have voted on it the bill would have been killed. Your Representatives worked and voted like men against it, but to no avail, and proved the correctness of my last letter, that it is not the most intelligent men that always vote right. Every one of them were in their seats and fought like honest, true men; they now the Republicans of New Hanover were opposed to the convention bill and they also knew they were not sent to Raleigh to represent themselves, but the county, and in that they done their full duty. The bill finally passed at 3:30 o'clock, by a vote 81 ayes to 33 nays, amid another in klux yell; and then until night there were more yells in Raleigh than ever before—all of the ku klux were drunk. You could find them lying around barrooms and on the streets dead drunk. I am glad to say to Republican members kept perfectly sober and acted throughout like his minded, honorable gentlemen.

This convention bill is not the creation of the Legislature, but of a caucus. A majority of the Legislature were, and are to-day opposed to convention. Many of you friends, I suppose, would like to know how this can be, let us see, 81 of the House were ku klux or Democrats, 5 Independent and 35 Republican, the Senate stands 37 ku klux and 1 Republican. It required a two thirds majority in each House to pass the convention bill. Now see how the ku klux worked it: they held a caucus and 52 of the House voted by convention, 28 were opposed to it, but it was a majority of the Democrats and the others had to come in and vote against their own judgment and the wishes of their constituents. Now take 32 from the 80 Democrats, it will leave 28 of them opposed to the convention, add to them the 5 Independents and 35 Republicans who were also opposed to convention will make 68 opposed to convention in the House out of 200, a majority of 16 in the House opposed to convention, as will be seen. Now is it not very justly called a caucus convention. The Senate was in the same ratio as the House!

Is not a shame that a convention can be called against the wishes of a Legislature, and also the wishes of nine tenths of the people?

Be there is joy enough for one day, they have adjourned, this drunken set of bakers, God-forsaken scoundrels, who should be in the work house instead of the Legislature, has at last found by inquiry that there was no more money in the treasury of the State and as they could not get board or whiskey on credit, so there was only one thing to do, and that was to go home. Thank the Lord, that Uncle Jenkins had to more greenbacks for them.

Raleigh looks like a barroom just after a row and all the drunkards have been put out, but we are confident that his Honor, Mayor Gorman, will put the old City of Oaks in order in a few days and she will look like her former self. It is to be hoped that she will never be afflicted with another set of the kind that has just gone. The people might well cry out, "O, what have we done that our punishment should be so great."

I leave to-morrow for Greensboro and will give you a few lines from that old pleasant city where I have enjoyed many happy promenades, and hope to meet some old friends.

The Republicans all over the State are going to send the best men they have to the convention, and I hope your noble old county will not be found behind. You have the men, and I have heard a great many of our best and most prominent Republicans say that if New Hanover would only send good men, those of ability, and at the same time true, it would be a great blessing to the whole State.

Yours,

Tremendous Rath usiasm of the People—the Largest Republican Meeting ever held at Burgaw.

BURGAW, N. C., March, 20th, 1875.

The day was fair though windy. The turnout was the largest Republican turnout ever seen at Burgaw; and an enthusiastic determination seemed to be exhibited on the part of the voters to teach county-dividers that it is not always most prudent to do those things absolutely regardless of the voice, rights, interests or wishes of the people. In the number was seen dotted here and there not a few of our ku klux friends whose wan faces seemed rendered unusually palid under the apprehension of their impending certain doom which is to seal their fate on the 10th of April.

The meeting was called to order by I. H. Brown, Esq., and organized by the election of Mr. Thomas Lewis, as Chairman, and Wm. D. Jones, as Secretary. The Secretary, was called upon to make the introductory remarks, by whom the objects of the meeting was briefly stated and the mission of the Republican party of Pender, was emphatically impressed upon those whose duty it is to perform that mission. He was followed by Messrs. Jno. Bell, Archie Walker, and Peter McKethan, of Lincoln, Gen. S. H. Manning, High Sheriff of New Hanover County, was next called for and responded in an able and eloquent manner. He effecting and earnestly exhorted them upon the importance of unity and fidelity in this new caucus.

The next speaker, was Hon. James Heaton, who made the discourse of the day. If Democrats ever had occasion to go away sick at being irresistibly shown the sheer folly and corruption that characterize the error of their ways, these poor fellows had, who listened to Mr. Heaton. He seems to the enemy, to be a kind of galvanic-battery. They become restless, worn and ill under his sledge-hammer blows, and seem occasionally determined to "break off," but there appears to be something about him that holds them until he is done with them.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Heaton, Manning, and the Republican party of Pender County. "Sufficient unto the day is the glory thereof." W. D. J.

A Rousing meeting of Republicans of Union Township in Pender County.

On Wednesday last, a large gathering of republicans assembled at South Washington, Pender County. They were met by several gentlemen who arrived on the morning train from Wilmington, among them were General Manning and Mr. Heaton.

After organization Mr. Heaton was introduced, and explained in his excellent and pleasing manner the condition and situation of republicans in their new territory. General Manning, followed in a well-timed and instructive address. The republicans here are thoroughly aroused, and they have fully made up their minds to secure the Township of Union from the clutches of democracy.

The sentiment of the meeting was unanimous in their opinion of selecting South Washington, or some point very close to it, as a county seat for Pender County. The above place is now one of general selection and the inducements for having the county seat here are very great, and we have no doubt but that the entire anti-new county vote will be cast for South Washington or some point very close. A weak assemblage of democrats were present during the early part of the day. It was plainly observable that there was no union among them, and they wore very long faces. A few of them however together like a covey of frightened partridges on a rainy morning in the corner of a rail fence, and went through the mockery of selecting three delegates to their Lillington convention, old man Powers appeared from the redness and loquaciousness of his "comb" to be cock of the covey. Poor things they look foreboding. They know the republicans of Pender have got them bad.

The republicans of Holly and adjoining Townships will meet at Banner Bridge on next Saturday. General Manning, Mr. Heaton and others, will be present to address the people. A grand rally is expected.

A man who had been married twice to ladies both named Catherine, advised his friends against taking duplicates.

For the Post.

LONG CREEK, March, 17, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Lincoln township, in our new county of Pender, was held last evening at this place to prepare for the coming election on the 15th of April next. It was one of the largest meetings held since the campaign of Grant. The republicans here are all awake and terribly in earnest. They are determined that as the democrats foisted the gelding "Pender," they will stable and take care of him.

The meeting elected Sherman Hodges as Chairman, and Thos. B. Barton as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. Birns, Sherman Hodges, Peter McKethan, Thomas B. Barton, Montgomery Taylor and others, and the greatest harmony prevailed. The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the collecting committee:

For the corporation of Long Creek—John W. Williams, Patrick Williams, Cudjo Larkins, Henry Miller, A. J. Devane, Peter McKethan; Treasurer, William McIntyre.

For the Township at large—Henry J. Moore, George Page, Rolan Larkins, William Bell, Glasgow Register, Miles Armstrong; Treasurer, Sherman Hodges. SHERMAN HODGES, Chm'n. THOS. B. BARTON, Sec'y.

A young man at an evening party was asked to "bring out the old lye," when he trotted out his mother-in-law.

D. L. RUSSELL.

Attorney at Law.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Rock Streets.

mar 26-11

TAX NOTICE!

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND TAX COLLECTOR of the Township and City of Wilmington will proceed, on the first day of April, 1875, and for twenty days thereafter, at the City Hall, in the City of Wilmington, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., and every FRIDAY EVENING during the month of APRIL, between the hours of 6 P. M. and 9 P. M. on said days, to list the taxable Lands and Property, and make the assessments required by law.

All persons and Corporations within this Township and City are required by law to give in their taxables, and attend at the above time and place for the purpose specified, within 30 days, under the PENALTY OF DOUBLE TAX.

Extract from Act to raise Revenue.

"ALL PERSONS who are liable for POLI-TAX, and shall wilfully fail to give themselves in, and all persons who own PROPERTY AND FAIL TO LIST within the time allowed, shall be deemed GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, and, on conviction thereof, shall be FINED, not more than FIFTY DOLLARS, or IMPRISONED not more than THIRTY DAYS."

By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. T. POTTS,

Township Clerk.

mar 26-11

Office of City Clerk and Treasurer.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 23d, 1875.

NOTICE,

LISTING OF TAXABLES

FOR 1875.

ALL PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS within the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington on the first day of April 1875 are required by law to list all their Real, Personal and Poll Taxes for the year 1875.

The Tax Listers for the City of Wilmington, J. L. Barlow, W. M. Moore and Wm. H. Banks, will be in attendance at the City Hall Court Room on the first day of April, and for twenty days thereafter, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and on Friday nights from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of listing all the Real, Personal and Poll taxes within the corporate limits of this city.

All persons and corporations neglecting or refusing to comply with the above will be delinquent, and subject to a double tax thereon.

T. C. SERVICES,

City Clerk and Treasurer.

mar 26-11

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875.

Public Opinion and Civil Rights.

I took occasion to express a few thoughts upon the, to me, important subject that is now agitating the general mind. My purpose was to call the attention of those hostile to the matter to a calm, unprejudiced consideration of it, and as far as I might, influence a sentiment in that class favorable to the exercise peaceably of guaranteed rights. How far I succeed remains to be seen.

I now enter upon the same subject, but desire to say something more direct to men of the race to which I belong, but would be understood by them and others not to arrogate to myself the title of a representative of them.

I approach this subject with diffidence, conscious of the care, precision and exactness of expression necessary to be used to present or avoid misconception of my thoughts. Unfortunately for colored men of the South, who are above mediocrity in information, such are forced by a current of raceless circumstances into politics whether they would or not. Whatever thought is advanced by such men differing from the general tone of their race is made the subject of comment, and not unfrequently are they censured for daring to differ from the mass.

This oppressive public sentiment has the effect of a suppression sometimes of truth, and an apparent concurrence with wrong. Men are made servile in sentiment to retain political prestige, or to prevent abuse and ostracism.

Perfectly aware of the responsibility of assuming to be honest in the expression of one's sentiments, I enter upon the discussion of public sentiment and civil rights with my own race.

While there exists a general sentiment on the part of the whites against our peaceful enjoyment of civil liberty, there is with the negro race a negative public sentiment against civil rights, also, to wit: a disregard of those duties incumbent upon him to be performed. And first, I notice a want of recognition by him of these rights as being his, as himself being entitled to them. Having been long under the ban of oppression and ignorance, and being among the oppressors, too many have imbibed the thought that these civil rights just given us by legislative enactment were the property of the oppressors, that they had sold and despotic dominion over them, and that we transcend our rights in seeking a recognition of civil rights, the common property of every man, citizen, alien or denizen. While this partial act of justice hung in the balance for a long time and has but recently come to us, 'twas not delayed because we were not entitled to it but to satisfy the unreasonable prejudices, the hostile sentiment of the master race. When the 15th amendment to the constitution was ratified by two-thirds of the States and citizenship was guaranteed to us, then we became by that act entitled to these rights just given. We ceased in contemplation of law in the United States, in contemplation of the law of nations to be negroes, and became citizens, entitled to these very rights just given in the expiring moments of the 49th Congress. It was as much an infringement of law to deny us the exercise of them prior to the passage of Sumner's mutilated legacy of undying benefaction to the negro people, as it is criminal to do so now. Citizenship has nothing to do with "sloppy looks and black complexion," "allegiance to our *carte blanche*," and we at once are entitled to enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of the government. This recent bill does not confer new rights, but simply makes government responsible to the extent of protection of those who would prevent a peaceful enjoyment of them.

I might go beyond this and say with the following authority of truth as by the laws of God, that the negro people, as it is criminal to do so now. Citizenship has nothing to do with "sloppy looks and black complexion," "allegiance to our *carte blanche*," and we at once are entitled to enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of the government. This recent bill does not confer new rights, but simply makes government responsible to the extent of protection of those who would prevent a peaceful enjoyment of them.

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because, forsooth, they are negroes as entitled to consideration as equals of the better class, as being on common level with men of character.

This net self-respect to allow our personal prejudices and jealousies to so possess the better qualities in us, as to influence us against those of integrity and cultivation whose preference in public affairs will redound to the general good.

This net self-respect to take the manifestly incompetent and place them, by our suffrages where they can reflect credit on their race, nor any race, and can be of no benefit to the community. This course too long followed in our State cannot but be productive of incalculable injury in the future, if the past course be pursued, as it has in the unhappy past. This net self-respect to seek political elevation any more than any other kind of preferment, for the compensation of such preferments, when one is unable to give an equivalent in a faithful performance of duty. This is wrong, reprehensible, a deception and robbery of the public.

This net self-respect for a man of good character, to consent to an affiliation with one of manifest, known bad character. The line of distinction must be drawn by all communities of people between the worthy and the unworthy.

Men are not entitled and cannot receive consideration from me because they are black or because they are white, nor according to their deserts, for "use every man after his deserts and who shall escape whipping? But after my honor and dignity. The less they deserve the more merit is my bounty." But my bounty is not of that elastic character to stretch to the acceptance of the bad and dishonored. Nor is it self-respect for you to adopt the opposite course.

This net self-respect to hold your great gift of an American freeman, the ballot at no higher value than a thing of barter.

This net self-respect to be obsequious to any man, to be slavish in your bearing, or thought, or utterance. Recognize the fact that no man has a right to exact that which under similar circumstances he would not give. Every man in his individual, personal capacity is entitled to whatever every other man is entitled to nor more nor less.

This self-respect to recognize, superiority in learning, in morals, in religion. This self-respect to deserve what we demand.

This self-respect to stand up manfully for right, and permit no compromise with one's right.

Compromises, evasions, deceptive denials, with regard to our rights strengthen our enemies in their opposition, injure our cause, and are void of the element of true manhood.

More than I have space for can be said in a negative defining of what self-respect is. But let this suffice.

Let your minds take what has been imperfectly said, and give my remarks a careful and candid consideration, and we may confidently expect the general sentiment will be in accord with these views, and we will have done much toward a peaceful solution of our civil rights. Such sentiments made wide, spread with an under pinning of self-respect, will weather the blast of prejudice, and ultimately civil liberty will exist for us unobstructed, as now for white men.

J. H. SMITH.

A lady was leading a little black and tan dog. When she reached the corner, a boy suddenly cut the string, and giving a yell that a boy only can give, black and tan put down the avenue at his best pace. The lady caught the boy and gave him a few smart raps on the head with the handle of her parasol, and, being asked what she was doing, naively answered: "I'm handling the nucleus of a very bad man."

Little Johnny, writing a composition about pigs, says: "Them at fairs is sometimes so fat that you can't tell which end it is that eats till you set a basin of gruel near by, and then it swings round and points at it like a compass. Some men spends a lot of time curlin' their pigs' tails, which is no use except to eat, and is best rosted, though the trotter is good too."

What changes a few years bring about—don't they? Yesterday the citizens of Arbor Hill were made of a woman mostly tearing down, point-masher in hand, driving down her parasol like a deer, and giving the name female took a good deal of an eastern seminary for a good many years as "Repos in Charleston."

Is this a spring chicken? "Yes, it is," said the little fellow, who was sitting on the ground, and looking up at the sky. "I've seen it before, and I know it's a spring chicken." "Well, it is," said the little fellow, who was sitting on the ground, and looking up at the sky. "I've seen it before, and I know it's a spring chicken."

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[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Ogden, though their acceptance would have restored order and a measure of prosperity to a distracted community. And how was the news of the revolution received through the South? As the citizens thronged around the bulletin-board and read of the conflict, the outspoken expression was, "Give me a gun and pay my way, I am ready to go." This was not from one alone, but from enough to show that it was the general feeling. They did not go because the leaders did not tell them to; the time had not come. The present feeling was fitly expressed by a man last week, "Our day of revenge will come," said he; and they look for it. Why should there at this time be formed an association of the surviving soldiers of the Confederate army, with General Joseph E. Johnson as president? And why should the Legislature desire to amend the Constitution of Virginia, so that it shall no longer deny the right of secession? Are we not looking forward with anxiety to the future; if so why? Is it because sectional feelings are again engendered? A Washington correspondent, under date of February 2, says: "Whether he [Hon. A. H. Stephens] and others of like wisdom and prudence will be able to stem the tide as a people that it will surely result in a Democratic defeat in 1876, remains to be seen."

The campaign of 1876 rapidly approaches; but previous to it we have a session of the Democratic House of Representatives. Already we have a taste of their quality. John Young Brown is guilty of a prevarication in order to violate the rules of the House—and decency; he receives the deserved censure of the Speaker, and awakes the next morning famous; he is the hero of the day; he is lauded by the Southern press, supported by the Southern people. Bully Brown supplies the place of Bully Brooks. The Democracy because of their late victories, are jubilant; the wild spirits in Congress and elsewhere cannot be controlled; the reaction which has already commenced in favor of the Republican party will widen and deepen, the country will again, through its majority, declare for that party, but the Democracy will carry the Southern States by forcing making the vote a close one, so that the Democratic House need only to object to a few returns to count in their candidate, or throw the election into their own hands. What will prevent an open, palpable violation of the rights of the people? The unscrupulous use of means by the Democratic party heretofore shows that right will not deter them. Policy will not, for their past record shows, that with the Southern element again in the ascendancy, feeling sure of the support of their party friends in the North, nothing will be permitted to stand between them and power. The counting proceeds, the House objects to counting the electoral votes of some of the Republican States, they are counted in, or is elected by the House, while the country has actually gone Republican, what is the result? Will the Union people of this country, who have already expended so much blood, and such a vast amount of treasure; who have burdened themselves and their children with an immense public debt; who have submitted to enormous taxation, all for the salvation of the country, to preserve it intact, will they submit to such a gigantic fraud? Will they not terribly answer Mr. Hill's question, and declare that the Constitution of our fathers and self-government are "worth blood?"

Suppose on the other hand, the Democracy permit the candidate really elected to be so declared under protest, and then raise the cry as they have in Louisiana in regard to Kellogg, and call on the South to "save the government," and the armed men respond: A sufficient number for their purpose can be placed in Washington in ten days, and the remainder in thirty. What will there be to oppose them? The regular army is but a handful, and scattered through the west and south, and all that are, or have been, stationed in the south will side with the southern people. It is true that the north has a veteran army among her population, but it is neither armed nor organized, and under the most favorable circumstances sixty days would be a remarkably short time to arm sufficient to make a demonstration; but the circumstances will not be favorable; the government will be in the hands of the enemy; a provisional government must be formed credit obtained, arms purchased and distributed, the lukewarmness of the uncertain overcome; they are not now asked to fight for, but apparently against the government, with its men, its means, its glorious record. "The Union, the Constitution and the law," will be the watchword of the usurpers, and many blinded by the old familiar cry, will take no part in the restoration, or ally themselves with this enemy who fight under the dear old flag. This danger, it seems to me, is not an impossible one, and steps ought to be taken to prepare for the future; for on the north might be encouraged to form volunteer companies, so that in case of emergency one section may be as well prepared as the other.

A straightforward course often disarms disaster, and if the North will make it evident that it earnestly means to secure justice and safety in all the land at whatever cost, and stand ready for whatever may happen, the foregoing gloomy view will not be realized; that course it will not take, but instead, the same timid, time serving disposition will be shown, and again the country will be cast into a deluge of blood, and many days must elapse ere it can be withdrawn therefrom.

"Herbert," said a perplexed mother, "why is it that you're not a better boy?" "Well," said the little fellow, soberly looking up into her face with his honest eyes, "I suppose the real, real reason is that I don't want to be!" That child gave the real reason, why all of us, big as well as little, are not better than we are.

Oh, Johnson!

The spring is opening, the thaw and the fresher are upon us, the waters in the Ogden ditch are roiled and troubled, the roaring mountain torrent begins leaping and plunging down its rocky bed, and with these comes also the breaking up of Andy Johnson's silence, and a flood of rhetoric which deluges the Senate Chamber. The spray reaches even the far away country; so be not jubilant in the thought that distance leads you safety. The spring fresher shall end after a brief period, but so shall not the oratory of Johnson. The waters of Ogden's ditch shall end, cease from trouble, but the agitation of A. J. shall continue. Mountain streams shall become dry, foaming rivers shall sink into narrow beds; a drought even shall be upon the land; but the perennial, perpetual, everlasting interminable, never dying eloquence of Johnson shall continue unchecked and undiminished, and bellow in the ears of a faint and despairing world.

Men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.

Do not congratulate yourself, therefore, you, too, shall be saturated. Like the warning of the flying milkman, who announced the breaking of the Mill Creek dam, came the dispatch yesterday, saying that Johnson was leaving out, and that premonitory symptoms of a break were manifest. Be of what avail was the warning. The frightened dwellers in the valley of Mill Creek could escape to the hills, if notified of the coming disaster; but where shall the free and happy people of America find safety from the threatened peril? Shall they go down to the sea in ships? There shall they find files of the Record, and hear an angry roar of eloquence through smuggled copies of the daily papers. Let them hide themselves in the rocks and caves, or fly to the uttermost parts of the earth—Johnson shall find them out, and give them doses of the Constitution and the flag, with their morning bitters.

In the midst of all the gloom which this news occasions, there is a glimmer of hope. It is faint, the pale light of a kerosene lamp in a London fog, but it is something. The Tennessee Senate suspect that the garulous Andy bought his election to the United States Senate. They have appointed a committee to investigate the matter. With stick sharpened to the fine point of a cambric needle, they are after him. Can it be possible that this is true, and that Andrew may soon be invited to step down and out? There any hope that this freezer maybe applied, and the flood of his eloquence congealed? Please do not excite hope, gentlemen of the Tennessee Legislature, which must end in disappointment. If you have discovered anything, like the honors of Stanley, of Livings, or even the great Christopher Columbus himself; let speak. Take Johnson home with you, let him write a book, let him tell what he knows about tailoring, hire him for him and let him lecture with posed doors in "executive session," but let him back. Tennessee needs him; Greenville cries for him; there are men in that state who can be cheerful and contented with him, and who would rather hear him speak than not. We would even be willing to consider him a harmless sufferer, and send things him! Let him be treated kindly, but confine him. Send a requisition for him. Tennessee owes something to the rest of the Union, and here is a chance to show that the bloody chasm has been bridged over. Neighbors of Andrew Jackson, shall this appeal be in vain?—*Inter Ocean.*

The other day an old fellow from Delaware, going west on a Michigan Central train, stepped of the coach when it reached Ypsilanti, and slipping onto the icy platform, went flat down and broke a leg. Everybody sympathized with him in his misfortune, but he waved his hand, and replied: "It's all right—no one to blame but myself. My old woman was laid up for two years, and now I've got a chance to get even with her. If she don't have to do some tail dusting around and sitting up nights, then my name isn't Jordan!"

I was very near selling my boots the other day, said Joe to a friend. How so? Had them half-sold.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, (December, 1874.)

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7:15 A. M. Arrive in Charlotte at 7:00 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 7:00 A. M. Arrive in Wilmington at 6:45 P. M.

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:40 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 5:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:40 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

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S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Dec 12

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7:35 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:50 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 8:30 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 8:50 P. M. Leave Weldon daily at 9:50 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11:35 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:37 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 5:50 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7:15 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 3:11 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 5:19 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 7:50 A. M. Leave Weldon daily at 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9:30 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 12:39 A. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5:35 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M.

Sept. 1-11 JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington at 6:10 P. M. Leave Florence at 11:40 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 4:00 A. M. Arrive at Augusta at 5:45 A. M. Leave Columbia at 4:15 P. M. Leave Florence at 8:15 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7:10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6:10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. Leave Florence at 12:30 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 3:10 P. M. Leave Columbia at 3:20 A. M. Leave Florence at 1:10 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 6:45 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night train for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent, Nov. 24-11

